digital modulation, it is assumed that the vocoder technique will cause the modulated signal to be essentially random so that no special input need be applied.

B. 6.25 kHz Mask

This mask is intended for both analog and digital modulations.

1. On any frequency removed from the center of the authorized bandwidth by a displacement frequency of 0 to 3.0 kHz: 0 dB attenuation;

2. On any frequency removed from the center of the authorized bandwidth by a displacement frequency greater than 3.0 kHz but less than or equal to 4.6 kHz: 30 + 16.67(f - 3.0) dB, or, 55 + 10 log(P) dB, or, 65 dB, whichever is the lesser attenuation;

3. On any frequency removed from the center of the authorized bandwidth by a displacement frequency greater than 4.6 kHz: 50 + 10log (P) dB, or, 65 dB, whichever is the lesser attenuation.

The performance of the mask should be measured using a spectrum analyzer with the following settings:

- Resolution Bandwidth = 100 Hz
- Video Bandwidth $\geq$ 100 Hz
- For noise-like or digital signals, peak hold should be utilized with at least 10 sweeps.
- A sweep speed which allows the analyzer to remain calibrated should be used.

The new TIA technique of using a very wide IF setting should be used to set the reference level at zero 0 dB. For the analog case, the transmitter should be modulated with the input signal specified by previous rules for the 220 MHz band. For digital modulation it is assumed that the vocoder technique will cause the modulated signal to be essentially random so that no special input need be applied.

The above mask is based on the 220 MHz mask already developed for SSB modulation and the proposed FCC masks for 6.25 kHz channels. The only difference is to extend the authorized bandwidth from 5kHz to 6kHz.

TAB D

APPENDIX D

FREQUENCY STABILITY

I. FIXED AND BASE STATIONS (PARTS PER MILLION)

FREQUENCY BAND	25 kHz	12.5 kHz	6.25 kHz
150 - 220 MHz	5.0	2.5	1.0
450 - 512 MHz	2.5	2.0[1]	0.1

II. MOBILE STATIONS (PARTS PER MILLION)

FREQUENCY BAND	25 kHz	12.5 kHz	6.25 kHz
150 - 220 MHz	5.0[2]	5.0	1.0
450 - 512 MHz	5.0	2.5	0.5

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[1] Beginning January 1, 1996, fixed and base stations must have a frequency stability of 1.5 ppm.

[2] Mobile stations operating at 2 watts or less power output may operate at a frequency stability of 50 ppm.